

# NI Bulletin



MARCH

1973

One Hundred Fifth meeting of  
NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL  
Wednesday, March 21, 1973, 7:30 PM  
Republic Savings and Loan Assn.  
Community Room (East Side)  
6300 East Mockingbird Lane  
DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

PROGRAM: "Italian Medieval Coinage"

SPEAKER: Irving Berlin

For those members who had the pleasure of attending the August 1971 and July 1972 meetings, they will be looking forward to this month's program. Irving Berlin, our medieval specialist, who's prior programs on the medieval coinages of Portugal and Spain were indeed excellent, now focuses our attention toward "Italian Medieval Coinage". This should be a very interesting subject and all members in the area are urged to be in attendance.

FREE COFFEE

AUCTION

DOOR PRIZES

# NI Bulletin

Vol. 7, No. 3  
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# INSIDE N. I.

## MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

FEBRUARY APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP: Membership Application Numbers 838-848 published in the February 1973 NI Bulletin have been admitted to membership.

MARCH APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by April 1, 1973, their membership will become effective that date.  
(MT = Will Trade by Mail)

849-MT Peter W. Broeker, 97 Columbus St., Point Claire, P.Q., Canada  
(Counterstamps on Crowns)

850-MT Ken Mac Neilage, 3106-L Lawndale Drive, Greensboro, N.C. 27408  
(Crowns, German Talers)

851-MT Peter E. Roxborough, 213 Arbor Lane, San Mateo, Calif. 94403  
(Israel Proofs, Special Issues, British Commonwealth)

852-MT Joseph B. Hatch, Shard Villa, Salisbury, Vermont 05769  
(Coins, Medals, Tokens)

853-MT Kenneth Chong, Box 7594, Honolulu, Hawaii 96825  
(All Asia)

854-MT Jayant J. Ruparel, P. O. Box 42882, Nairobi, Kenya  
(East Africa)

## CHANGES OF ADDRESSES AND COLLECTING SPECIALTIES:

586-MT Flying Eagle Coin Club, c/o James Boyer, Secy., 2605 Wolcott, Flint, Mich. 48504 -- (Club Member)



FROM THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN: The 1973 Membership List is now in preparation. If you wish a change in your address or collecting specialty OR if you wish that your name not be published, please notify Membership Chairman Jack E. Lewis at once.



6TH NI MAIL BID SALE: The catalog for the 6th NI Mail Bid Sale is included with this month's mailing. Deadline for bids is April 20th. Get your bids in now and support this sale as all profits from the sale go into the operating fund of the organization.



1972 INDEX TO NI BULLETINS: Also included with this month's mailing is an index to the 1972 NI Bulletins. This index has been printed on a separate page so that you may place it at the front or back of your binder housing the 1972 NI Bulletins for easy reference. It is planned to publish an index annually in this manner. The Editor's "thanks" go out to James O. Sweeny for his assistance in preparation.

1973 DUES -- FINAL NOTICE: Pursuant to Sec. II, Art. V of the By-Laws, the following members are in arrears. Any of these members that have not paid their 1973 dues by the time of distribution of the April NI Bulletin will be deemed as having resigned from the organization. Members named below will receive no further mailings until dues are paid. If you have paid and are still listed below, notify us immediately.

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 264 STEPHEN ALBUM            | 425 SILAS LITTLE             |
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| 496 WALTER DAVID COGAN       | 442 CONST. A. PAPADOPOULOS   |
| 610 JERRY H. COLLINS         | 763 PETER G. PERRY           |
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| 457 EVAN L. LAY              | 512 HARPYL A. YOBlick        |
| 194 AEC RICHARD F. LEGG      |                              |

## RUSSIA TRIP

As announced in last month's NI Bulletin, NI is going to Russia in 1973. All interested members are urged to contact Irving Berlin as soon as possible as the plans are finalizing for this first numismatic tour of Russia. The departure date of May 31st will be upon us rapidly so don't delay in finalizing your plans to come on this once in a lifetime adventure. See the February bulletin for more details.



## TNA CONVENTION

All members are urged to attend the Texas Numismatic Association's annual convention in Fort Worth, Texas March 30th to April 1st. NI will conduct an Educational Forum at 4:30 PM, Saturday, March 31st in Forum Room No. 262, Ft. Worth Convention Center. The speaker for the Forum will be Dr. Howard L. Ford, lecturing on "Prussian Thalers 1750-1871" and exhibiting thalers of that period. Attend the NI Educational Forum and get acquainted with other NI members while at the convention. SEE YOU IN FORT WORTH.



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

### Decentralization of NI Meetings

I received a letter from Bill German relating to the Publication Committee: I am now a member of same. Of course, I expect that communication will be a problem. Since I can't attend a meeting I will have to send my suggestions in early and not receive the results of the meeting till some time afterwards. This is one of the reasons I feel NI should get away from Dallas as much as possible. This could be accomplished by have some of the monthly meetings in conjunction with major coin shows around the country. For example, why not have a meeting with a COIN show -- wherever it is held; or with CSNA (Central States); or CalState; or some eastern clubs; or even -- dare I say it -- with ANA. I know that the World Coin Club of Missouri, to which I belong, would like to invite NI to hold a meeting during its fall World Coin Show in October. There are quite a few NI members here in St. Louis, and it's not that far from Dallas.

In addition, why not hold local meetings, say in St. Louis, Miami, Los Angeles and elsewhere where there are a number of members in one area. These local meetings needn't be formal meetings' simply friendly get-togethers, perhaps during smaller local shows.

Yours truly,

Bruce Smith  
8829 Santa Bella  
Hazelwood, Mo. 63042

Ed: Bruce, you have been a member of NI since October 1971. Where were you when NI met at the ANA convention in New Orleans, La. last August? Seriously, your suggestions are good. The Management and Structure Committee of the "Goals for NI" will be considering this decentralization and chapters possibility and all comments are welcomed from the entire membership. Send your comments to the M and S "Goals For NI" Committee, attention of William E. Benson.

# COINS OF KUTCH & NAWANAGAR

by R. T. Somaiya

## PART I

### True Historical Perspective

Kutch and Nawanagar have been popular with collectors of coins of Indian Native States and it is gratifying to see that several Western authors have taken pains to study their coinage and for that purpose the relevant geographical, political and social aspects have also been studied and reported. Many types and varieties of those coins have been extensively studied and recorded, hence to conserve space, they will not be repeated in this article except where absolutely necessary as relevant to the context. There are numerous other coins of these two states in my collection which do not seem to have been recorded which I will report with illustrations in Part II.

The purpose of writing again on those coins is that various numismatic reports published so far have left many questions unanswered and have dismissed as meaningless and/or redundant the things which they could not comprehend or relegate to the true historical background. Apart from the fact that my ancestors hailed from Kutch and for that reason I have keener interest in its coinage, constant goading of my friend Mr. Soli Icewalla, who himself is also an ardent numismatist and does research on coins of Indian Native States, that I delved deeper in history of that part of our country to throw more light on things forgotten and share the information with numismatic fellowship.

For recent history, Nawanagar dynasty branched from that of Kutch; rulers of both were Jadeja Rajputs.

Our legends trace the origin of these Jadeja rulers to Lord Krishna and give a complete line of descent according to which, Rao Shri. Khengarji I, founder of Kutch dynasty, was 165th and Jam Rawal, founder of Nawanagar dynasty, was 168th in line. Mr. Codrington has believed Jam Rawal to be brother of Jam Hamirji, father of Khengarji I, when he has referred to them in his oft quoted article on "The Coinage of Cutch and Kathiawar". This is not true. They both were descendants of Jam Raidhanji, who was 156th in line of Lord Krishna, but Hamirji was 10th and Rawal 13th in line of descent of Jam Raidhanji, hence not brothers but rather rivals for the throne, which rivalry made Jam Rawal to treacherously murder Jam Hamirji in A.D. 1506.

It is usually believed that Nawanagar copied Kutch coins. This is definitely not true as far as Silver coins are concerned. If dates of issues of Kutch and Nawanagar Koris will be compared, the fallacy will become apparent. Rao Shri. Bharaji, who introduced Koris in Kutch, obtained permission to mint his coins from Emperor Jehangir in A.D. 1617, whereas Jam Shri. Satrasalji or Sataji for short, obtained permission from Muzaffar Shah III, Sultan of Gujarat in S.E. 1627 - A.D. 1570. So the correct statement would be that Nawanagar adopted design of Gujarat coins, then prevalent and when Kutch started its Silver coinage, it adopted Nawanagar design. It is common knowledge that public never accepted radically new coinage and all rulers

had to take precautions on this count. To cite a recent example, we may note that even British had to mint Shah Alam type coins when they started issues in the days of East India Company. As far as Copper coinage is concerned, it appears from coins in my collection that both the states introduced it in the reign of Sultan Mehmood Bin Latif A.H. 943-961, i.e. A.D. 1536-53 period.

The learned Mr. Codrington made the point of first issue very clear while referring to the origin of Kori from Tarikh-e-Sorath. The excerpt reads as follows:

"Jam Satrasal ascended the masnad of his father in Samvat 1625 on the 14th of Mahavad and was allowed to coin money by Sultan Muzaffar whose name it bore; but he ordered it to be called Mahmudi after his father. The permission was obtained in the following way:

On a certain occasion the Jam presented a rupee to the Sultan with a Kori as a nazaranah and said 'In the same way as the dignity of rajas is augmented by giving their daughters to His Majesty the Sultan, so I wed my Kunwari to this rupee in the hope that her honour will increase.' The Sultan was pleased with this sally, issued the permission for coining this money and ordered it to be called Kunwari in the Hindu language and by the mispronunciation of the vulgar, it is now called Kori."

Kunwari referred to in above means Princess in our language and I too agree that Kori got its present name as described above. Believing the above report he has stated under "Kathiawar" of the same article that "they have (Koris of Nawanagar) continued to be struck of the same pattern, that of Satrasal until varied by the present Jam some 15 years ago", referring to Jam Shri. Vibhaji.

Confusion took place because he was told the same story of Rao Shri. Bharaji and Emperor Akbar and it appears that without going into details, even the leading publishers of coin catalogues put Jam Shri. Sataji in oblivion and assigned the initial issues of Nawanagar to Jam Shri. Ranmalji II A.D. 1820-52 or even more ignorantly to Jam Shri. Vibhaji A.D. 1852-94. Considerable vacuum exists on numismatic records on Kutch issues as well and an effort has been made in Part II of this article to fill-up as much void as possible.

A closer look at Mr. Codrington's article would have cleared the above misunderstanding. He has referred to Capt. Hamilton's "New Account of the East Indies", 1744, Volume I, P. 663 where it is stated that "Korees are struck in Cutch under the authority of the Row and others under that of the Jam of Noanagar. It is a small handsome Silver coin, with Hindu characters and its average value four to a rupee."

This account proves two things. (1) That Nawanagar had been issuing Koris even as early as A.D. 1744 and (2) that its relation to rupee was 4:1. I have pointed out the second conclusion also as many authors have said that there is no historical relation between rupee and Kori. It had a definite relation of 4 Koris to 1 Rupee except when speculations were indulged in different currencies due to fluctuations in Silver contents thereof or prices of Silver in different parts of India. For all practical purposes the ratio has been 4:1.

Coming back to the origin of Kori, the story assigned to Rao Shri. Bharaji and Emperor Akbar is not tenable as it is an unquestioned fact that Emperor Jehangir gave the permission to him at Ahmedabad in A.D. 1617. Besides that, the very figure 978 on Nawanagar coins bears undeniable proof of origin. Satrasal and Muzaffar were contemporaries, both on throne in A.H. 978 corresponding to S.E. 1627 - A.D. 1570. Muzaffar was the Supreme Sultan of Gujarat in that year. Akbar invaded Gujarat and annexed it to his dominions after defeating Muzaffar in A.H. 980 or A.D. 1572 and Bharaji ascended throne in S.E. 1642 or A.D. 1586. These dates themselves prove that sally of Satrasal is not a 'story' but 'history'. The incident can be pinned down exactly to the year A.H. 978 refuting the authors who have called this figure on Nawanagar coins as "meaningless".

History of initial coinage of Kutch is also very interesting details of which I will give while describing Rao Shri. Bharaji's coins, hence I am not detailing the incident of Rao Shri. Bharaji in this article.

If further proof is required to substantiate the fact that Jam Shri. Satrasalji had the honour and distinction to be the first Jadeja ruler of modern period, to issue coins of Nawanagar and not Ranmalji II or Vibhaji, a fresh look at your collection will show that it is not rational to presume that in reign of one or two rulers, the patterns and types changed from so crude to so fine, from such beautiful Arabic calligraphy to debased, illegible and at best meaningless vertical strokes with just remnants of from the words

النار and الرحمان - شمس

occurring in original legend on one side. The change over is spread over a period of more than three centuries.

All confusion and doubts will vanish if cognizance is taken of the fact that Jam Shri. Satrasalji was the first to issue Nawanagar coins. Subsequent rulers to maintain the tradition set by the original issuer viz. Sataji, refrained from putting their names on coins issued during their regime, until Jam Shri. Vibhaji brought about a change in the practice as well as in introducing new patterns and coins of other denominations.

Debasing the Arabic part of the legend on obverse as well as reverse of Nawanagar coins is due to the fact that with decline of power of Sultans and Mughals, use of Arabic/Persian also reduced in the state, unlike other parts of India and no significant interest was given to the legend on coins which went on getting corrupted issue after issue until what we see on the latest types and varieties.

Since names of rulers are not given on majority of coins of Nawanagar, attributing various of them to definite ruler is not possible. Careful study can only help us assign them to certain periods and no more.

Incidentally confusion seems to be prevailing regarding after Shri and before Vibhaji on Jam Shri. Vibhaji's 5 Kori. Some have called it an error, some as redundant and some as meaning 7th Vibhaji. I am not surprised at such interpretations, as putting numerals after Shri. is an oriental practice governed by a code of courtesy. The significance is that higher the honour and respect a person commands more the number of times Shri. has to be prefixed to his name. To avoid repetition of Shri., a number indicating the times he is entitled to is stated after Shri and before the name. The number if written in

a simple way would have to be written with Shri. repeated seven times. To an elder brother the salutation of Shri. is five times. To a religious Guru of high order, it is 108 times and so on. Though this practice is not being insisted on in present times, it has not become obsolete also. Jams of Kutch went on getting higher and higher titles beginning with Rao, which was bestowed on Khengarji I by the then Sultan of Gujarat until it gathered into a long list reading "Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao, Shri.....Sawai Bahadur" found on coins of Khengarji III, Vijayarajji and Madavsinhji, the last ruler of Kutch, all of whom used the full titles.

Jam Shri. Ranmalji II was a contemporary of Maharao Shri. Deshalji II of Kutch and Mughal Emperor Mohammad Akbar II. If Ranmalji II was to initiate Nawanagar coinage he would have had to obtain permission of Mohammed Akbar II as these Emperors were very much conscious of their privilege and would have either copied Mughal coins, then current in Gujarat, or Kutch coins of that period on which Muzaffar was already replaced by Mohd. Akbar. He had no apparent reason to select a coin of 250 year' earlier period, that too of A.H. 978 with Muzaffar's name whose Sultanate was already vanquished by Mughals long back. It is surprising that so many learned authors have not considered these facts inspite of their keen interest in and the study of coins of Nawanagar and Kutch in detail.

Enough having been recorded from history to prove that Jam Shri. Satrasalji undoubtedly issued first coins in A.H. 978 with the permission of Sultan Muzaffar Shah III, I would also like to enlighten fellow numismatists with highlights of relations that existed between Jam Shri. Sataji and Sultan Muzaffar Shah III. After defeating Muzaffar circa A.H. 980 and annexing Gujarat to his dominion, Akbar ordered him to be taken prisoner to Agra.

Thence, considering his earlier status of a Sultan, he was given two jagirs to settle and have comfortable living. He was too ambitious to sit idle and tried once again to recapture the lost throne with the help of local nobles. He succeeded at last and was once again privileged to issue his coins from Ahmedabad mint after a lapse of eleven years. His issues of A.H. 991 have Kalima on reverse which was unusual for coins of Sultans of Gujarat and indicate the influence of Akbar's coinage. Akbar was enraged at his successful rebellion and waged a second war in which Muzaffar was defeated once again.

He escaped to avoid arrest by Mughal army which was determined to captivate him. Local ties being stronger, Jam Shri. Sataji had on earlier two occasions helped Khans of Junagadh to defeat Mughal Vice-roys' armies. The absconding Sultan sought protection of Sataji who gave him asylum in Nawanagar, disregarding as a true Rajput, the consequences which may befall him. Akbar ordered his commander Aziz Koka to attack Nawanagar with a strong army. One of the bloodiest battles ever witnessed by Gujarat was fought near Dhrol. Several rulers, including that of Kutch, had sent help to Sataji to offer stiff resistance to Mughal army. Our history records that two strong supporters defected with their men to Aziz Koka at a crucial moment of the war and tables turned. Jam Sataji was disheartened but his heir-apparent Ajoji who was soon to be married, abruptly suspended the marriage ceremonies and celebrations to lead and continue the war. Tens of thousands of soldiers lost their lives and Jam Ajoji also fell martyr. All these sacrifices were made to uphold the sacred tradition of Rajputs

to protect a refugee - whoever he may be - at any cost. In this case it was deposed Sultan Muzaffar Shah III. Further history is also very interesting but from our viewpoint, I will confine to Muzaffar part only.

Nawanagar having lost, Muzaffar managed to escape to Okha mandal which again had to face war with Mughal army. Vaghers of Okha mandal also lost but helped Muzaffar in his escape to Kutch. He was followed there also. Mughal army camping six miles away from Bhuj, sent an ultimatum to Rao Shri. Bharaji to hand over Muzaffar or face the consequences of a war. Rao Shri. Bharaji is reported to have negotiated to the best of his ability to save Muzaffar. Help from other neighboring states was not likely to be received because of recent war and to avoid repetition of another bloody battle and avert colossal loss of life, he reluctantly conceded the demand of mughals, who marched away from Kutch with captive Muzaffar. He was not prepared to suffer further misfortune and humiliations at the hands of Akbar and on finding a suitable opportunity brought an end to his life by committing suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while still in the territory of Gujarat (near Dhrol) on which he had proudly and supremely ruled.

Thus came an end of a brave Sultan's hectic life but his friendship with Jadeja Rajput rulers continued to live on their coins. It is numismatics which has borne evidence of this friendship by continued inscription of his name for a period of almost 325 years on Nawanagar and approximately 170 years on Kutch coins.

I have reproduced a part of our history with a hope that numismatic fellowship will now onwards at least not treat 978 on Nawanagar and Kutch coins as meaningless nor will they say now that the name of Sultan Muzaffar Shah is on those coins just because some later ruler whimsically chose in his fancy to copy his coin. What a joy to discover the history preserved by coins.

I acknowledge the help and unstinted cooperation given to me by Mr. Navnit Shah or Indian Coin Corporation and Mr. M. G. Shah, both of whom are dealers in Indian Coins, who helped me with necessary coins to study the matter for Part I of this article.

Apart from similar aspects, I am trying to include maximum available information on many un-reported coins of Kutch and Nawanagar in the Second Part and suggestions are welcome from all sources to make by efforts more useful to the numismatic world. They may please be sent to me at the following address.

R. T. Somaiya,  
22/203, Wadala,  
BOMBAY-31. DD.

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#### BRUCE SMITH'S "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

EFFIMKI: The name applied to European Thalers which were counter-stamped for use in Russia. The term may later have been applied to Thalers produced in Russia. The word is plural from Effim, the Russian form of Joachim. The first Thalers were made in Joachimsthal, St. Joachim's Valley, from which they derive their name. Joachimsthaler being too long a word, it was shortened in Europe to Thaler. The Russians however, shortened it to Dachim, or in Russian, Effim.

# MINTMASTER'S MARKS OF THE MINT OF CELLE ON COINS OF BRUNSWICK-LUENEBURG

by Walther Hilke, Essen, West Germany

(Translated from the German text by Matthew J. van der Voort, Amsterdam)

On May 25, 1292 Duke Otto II (the "Severe") 1277-1330 declared Celle to be a city.

From 1373 until 1705 the Dukes of the Lueneburg Line of Brunswick-Lueneburg ruled in Celle.

Very early Celle was already a Mintingplace; until 1322 bracteates were struck there. Then the Duke had the Mint closed.

To this day we do not know what kind of pieces, besides of the already mentioned bracteates, were struck in Celle.

Surprisingly, it was very much later before coins were again struck for or in Celle.

From the year 1576 there is known a small copper coin, 12.5mm diameter and a weight of 4 grammes. We find it listed in the following known numismatic reference books: Fiala 7, Nr. 2-3; Neumann 7403-7404; Welter 603 and Eklund 355. It bears the inscription "1576 ZELLE/48 AUF 1 MARI GR O" (1576 Zelle, 48 in 1 Mariengrosche). It is attributed to Duke Wilhelm the Junior (1569-1592). The City of Celle ordered the striking of the coin to facilitate the change of money of Luebeck and Brunswick. There is no Mintmaster's Mark on this coin but ancient charts show that this coin was struck by the Mintmaster Hans Walter of Lueneburg.

The first known Mint was established in 1622 by Duke Christian (1611-1633).

Again only copper coins were struck in denominations of I, II, III and IIII Gute Pfennig (Good Penny) pieces, bearing on the obverse name, title and coat of arms of the Duke (Lion and Heart) and on the reverse the face value and the continuing of the inscription. Here we also find the Mintmaster's Mark. It is a "C" and a "D" to the left and right of the denomination. These letters stand for Cord Delbruege. He was a goldsmith in Osnabrueck and he cut the dies for the coins. On April 27, 1622 the 4 copper coins were introduced by an edict of Duke Christian. The IIII Good Penny piece has a diameter of 20.5mm and it is not listed in any of the catalogs known to me. The III Good Penny piece, diameter 17.5mm and weighs 1 to 1.2 grammes, is listed in Fiala 7 under Nr. 132 and 133, in Knyphausen under Nrs. 2024 and 2025 and in Welter under Nr. 933. The II Good Penny piece, diameter 16mm and weighs 0.9 to 1.2 grammes, is listed in Fiala 7 under Nr. 134 and 135 and Welter under Nr. 995. The smallest of the 4 pieces, the I Good Penny piece, about 15mm in diameter was auctioned on March 7, 1924 by the firm Riechmann, catalog number 502, listed in Welter under Nr. 998. None of the coins are dated. After the striking of these coins the Celle Mint was closed again and only in the year 1673 (51 years later) under Duke Georg Wilhelm (1665-1705) reopened. For the first time coins in other metals were struck. The new Mintmaster was Rudolf Dornstrauch. The coins he struck from 1673 until 1686 with his Mark "R.D." have the following denominations:

Gold

2 Ducats  
1 Ducat

Silver

1 Taler  
24 Mariengrosche  
4 Pennies  
1/2 Taler  
1/4 Taler  
1/8 Taler

2 Mariengrosche  
1/24 Taler  
1 Mariengrosche  
4 Pfennig  
3 Pfennig

Copper coins with his Mark are not known. I refrain from a description of the various coins because this would be too extensive. Anybody interested can find all the information in the already mentioned catalogs.

Rudolf Dornstrauch was succeeded by Jobst Jakob Jaenisch. He struck from 1687 until 1705 also for Duke Georg Wilhelm. Jobst Jakob Jaenisch put his initials as his Mark on the coins. "ii.i", "JJ.J" and "II.I" are to be found like the "R.D." and also the number of denominations is greater. Additionally he struck 4 Ducats in Gold and Silver 2/3 Taler, XVI Good Pennies, 1/3 Taler, VIII Good Pennies, 6 Mariengrosche, 4 Mariengrosche, 1/48 Taler, 1/96 Taler, 3 Pennies. All coins are with his initials.

The following denominations, struck by Rudolf Dornstrauch, were never struck by Jobst Jakob Jaenisch: 1/4 Taler, 1/8 Taler and 4 Pennies.

With the death of Duke Georg Wilhelm the Line of the Middle House Lueneburg was extinct. The territory fell to the Junior House Lueneburg, the Duke Georg Ludwig, a brother of George Wilhelm, the later King Georg I of England.

The striking of coins in Celle was forever terminated.

|                     |           |                  |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Cord Delbruge       | 1622      | CD               |
| Rudolf Dornstrauch  | 1673-1686 | R.D.             |
| Jobst Jakob Janisch | 1687-1705 | ·II·, ·ii·, ·JJ· |

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Bruce Smith's "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

DOLLAR: The word DOLLAR of course comes from Joachimsthaler, the name by which the Germans called the large Bohemian silver coins made by the Schlick brothers from silver mined in the Joachimsthal (literally, St. Joachim's Valley). The coins were actually Guldengroschen (meaning Golden Groschen - groschen meaning heavy or large), but the German term was more widely used and eventually shortened to Thaler or Taler. In Dutch the "T" became a "D" and thus: Daler. The term was applied in the New World to Spanish 8 Reales pieces, and when the United States adopted a national coinage, the main unit was the Dollar, with the spelling altered.

The term was used in many countries at different times and with different spellings, depending upon the language employed. The other forms of DOLLAR include:

|           |         |              |                |         |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| Thaler    | Daler   | Riksdaler    | Kruisdaalder   | Talari  |
| Taler     | Dalar   | Rigsdaler    | Leeuwendaalder | Tallero |
| Rixdollar | Daalder | Rijksdaalder | Rigsdalder     |         |

## MORE COPPER COINS OF THE BAHMANI SHAHS OF GULBARGA

by Richard K. Bright

My article in the January 1973 NI Bulletin described the coins of the Bahmani Shahs of Gulbarga in my collection and those additional ones listed by Abdul Wali Khan in the "Bahmani Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum, Hyderabad" published in 1964. Since writing the article, I've acquired a copy of "The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India", Vol. XXVI, Part II, 1964 which on pages 267-275 has two short articles by A. H. Siddiqui which describe a few additional Bahmani copper coins and make a correction of attribution of another. These coins are given numbers appropriate to those in my previous article.

### II. MUHAMMAD SHAH I, 1358-75

Al. 1/2 Falus of 16 rati. 1.77gms., 11.5mm. Type 5, weight 3.

ابوالمظفر

محمد شاه  
السلطان

Abul Muzaffar

Muhammad Shah As-Sultan

Muhammad Shah's known copper coins have the legend in part reading "Abul Muzaffar" whereas those of Muhammad Shah II do not. The small size and the weight of 16 ratis in the 32 rati standard make it more reasonable that this is a coin of the former ruler. In addition, the legends are similar in content to the known coin of his successor, Mujahid Shah which reads "Abul Mughazi" on the obverse and "Mujahid Shah" on the reverse.

### VIII. AHMAD SHAH I, 1422-35

Al. 1 Falus of 32 rati. 3.60gms., 14.0mm. Type 4, weight 4.

احمد شاه  
ديندار

تالعبد  
الکفار

Ahmad Shah Deender

Qale-o-Bazar Kuffar

The calligraphy on this coin is in the style of those of Ahmad Shah I. The obverse translates as "Ahmad Shah the pious". This ruler was known as "Wali" or "the saint" by his contemporaries because of his spiritual learning and was once apparently successful in having rain fall during a severe drought through his intercession with the Almighty. He would have not called himself a saint on his coins but might well have taken the epithet, "the pious". The reverse legend translates as "The destroyer of the generation of infidels" and probably refers to Ahmad Shah's victories over the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar.

### IX. AHMAD SHAH II, 1435-57

Al. 1/2 Falus of 16 rati. 1.69gms., 10.2mm. Type 5, weight 5.

احمد  
شاه

Ahmad Shah

جہان پناہ

Jahan panah

B1. 1 Falus of 32 rati. 3.32gms., 12.7mm. Type 6, weight 6.

احمد شاه

ظلاله

Ahmad Shah

Zil-e-Illah

The reverse of the first coin translates as "The refuge of the world" while that of the second coin as "Shadow of the Almighty". These coins are assigned to Ahmad Shah II because of the style of the writing.

These last three coins extended the use of the 32 rati copper standard well past the reign of Firuz Shah who revived it after some years of disuse.

The next two listings tentatively correct the listing for XIII/1 in my previous article and describe a coin of a Bahmani ruler not previously known to have issued coins.

XIII. MAHMUD SHAH, 1482-1518

1. 1/2 Falus on 48 rati standard. Type 1, weight 1.

محمود  
شاه

محمد  
بن

Mahmud Shah

bin Muhammad Shah

XIIIb. ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH IV, 1521-22

1. 1/2 Falus on 48 rati standard. Type 1, weight 1.

محمد  
شاه

بن  
محمود شاه

Muhammad Shah

bin Mahmud Shah

XIIIb/1 is the same as XIII/1 of my earlier article and the type that Khan attributed to Mahmud Shah but Siddiqui states that "bin" or "son of" always precedes the name of the father and where the names of the father and son appear on different sides of the coins, "bin" appears on the side with the father's name. Thus Siddiqui claims that of the above two types of coins that he know of the one with the legend reading "Mahmud Shah / bin Muhammad Shah" was struck by Mahmud Shah with the mention of Muhammad Shah III, his father. The other type which reads "Muhammad Shah / bin Mahmud Shah" was struck by a son of the same Mahmud Shah as he was the only ruler of that name to have reigned in that kingdom. Mahmud Shah had three sons who followed him to the throne and of these, only Walliullah, the youngest, is known to have struck coins in his name. The other two, Ahmad Shah IV, 1518-21, and Ala-ud-din, 1521-22, were not known by Khan to have struck coins. Siddiqui believes that the Muhammad Shah of this coin was Ala-ud-din by another name.

## BOOK REVIEWS

"CATALOGUE OF CHINESE GOLD AND SILVER COINS (1972)", by T. K. Su, 205 pages, \$1.25 US, From Taiwan, Paperback:

This is the "Red Book" of Chinese gold and silver coins as well as nickel and aluminum coins from 1792 through 1972. Taiwan coins are included here but of course, not Communist Chinese coins. It is more complete than either Yeoman or Krause, but does not have all the minor and confusing varieties in Kann. It does list and price all major varieties and dates and the prices are much more realistic than Yeoman or Krause. Besides China proper, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria, Manchukuo and the Japanese puppet issues are also included. It is a worthwhile book, especially at the price.

Reviewed by Bruce Smith



"MEDIEVAL TRADE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD", Robert Lopez and Irving Raymond, Editors, 460 pages, paperback, \$2.95, W. W. Norton and Co., Publishers, New York:

This book is a compilation of medieval documents on trade, commercial laws, markets, contracts, merchandise and currency in the Mediterranean area. Chapter Five deals with the evolution of currency during the Middle Ages, specifically the development of coins characteristic of the areas in which they were produced and not imitative of Roman or Byzantine coinage. An example, is this passage from an Italian document written about 1015 AD:

"As for the members of the mint of Pavia, there are to be nine noble and wealthy masters above all other moneyers who are to supervise and direct all other moneyers, jointly with the master of the treasury, so that they never strike deniers inferior to those they always have struck in regard to weight and silver content, to wit, ten out of twelve. And those nine masters are obligated to pay for the rent of the mint, twelve pounds of Pavian deniers into the king's treasury every year and four pounds of the same to the Count (palatine) of Pavia. If a mintmaster discovers a forger, they are to act in this wise: they, together with the Count of Pavia and the master of the treasury, are under obligation to have the right hand of that forger cut off. And they must see to it that all the property of the forger is turned over to the king's treasury. As for the moneyers of Milan, they are to have four noble and wealthy masters, and with the advice of the treasurer in Pavia, are to strike Milanese deniers, equally good as Pavian in regard to silver content and weight. And they are obligated to pay rent to the master of the treasury in Pavia, twelve pounds of good Milanese deniers every year....."

Anyone interested in medieval history, currency, banks or commerce should have this book. It is well worth the price.

Reviewed by Bruce Smith

"MONEY AND MONETARY POLICY IN CHINA 1845-1895", by Frank H. H. King (1965), Hardbound, 330 pages, \$8.95 postpaid. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138:

Frank King is Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Kansas, and a specialist on Far Eastern economics. The majority of the research done on this book was conducted at Harvard's East Asian Research Center. The work was published by the Harvard University Press and No. 19 of its East Asian Series.

The book is in two parts, first an introduction to and explanation of the Ch'ing monetary system, covering silver, gold and paper money in addition to copper cash. Included here also is a summary of the various types of banks in Ch'ing China, and their operations.

The second part of the book deals with monetary history during the Ch'ing period, treating silver and copper cash separately. Here, however, the author makes the Hsien Feng period a "case study" in what happens to a well ordered system during a disruptive war -- the Taiping rebellion. The war so upset the traditional monetary system of China that the government was forced to introduce several innovations that were to effect the Chinese monetary system into Republican times.

This is an excellent and scholarly study of Chinese currency, but lacks any illustrations. It is supplemented by 70 pages of notes and bibliography, which in themselves are excellent source material.

Reviewed by Bruce Smith



"MONEY AND CREDIT IN CHINA: A SHORT HISTORY", by Lien-sheng Yang (1952: reprint 1971), 143 pages, paperback, \$3.50 postpaid. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138:

This is an excellent historical survey of Chinese currency of all types. It represents one of the few modern English language works on Chinese currency, and as such is quite desirable. Mr. Yang, who is professor of Chinese History at Harvard University, has arranged the book in ten sections as follows:

- I Historical Survey
- II Manifold and Miscellaneous Currency
- III Round Coins from Antiquity to the End of the Ch'ing Dynasty
- IV Some General Problems Concerning Round Coins
- V Gold and Silver
- VI Paper Money to the End of the Sung Dynasty
- VII Paper Money from the Yuan Dynasty to the End of the Ch'ing Dynasty
- VIII Traditional Credit Institutions
- IX Old-style and Modern-style Banks
- X Loans and Interest Rates

Following this are some thirty pages of notes and bibliography. Considering the price, this book should be in the library of anyone interested in Chinese currency.

Reviewed by Bruce Smith

"CAST COINAGE OF KOREA", by Edgar J. Mandel, Whitman Coin Products No. 9371. Western Publishing Co., Inc., Racine, Wisconsin. 1972. 160 pages, hard cover. Retail price \$7.50.

When an unrevised reference has been the standard for eighty years, no one can say the field has been overdone. To all who have had an interest in the cast coinage of Korea, their thanks should be given to C. T. Gardner for his distinguished record in this field. Others have added to it, but his COINAGE OF COREA has been the pacesetter. Now things have changed.

Edgar J. Mandel has put together an excellent work on Korean Cast Coinage which should well stand the test of time and become the new standard reference. The book covers three basic areas of interest.

There is a good abbreviated history of Korea, its coinage and its horse warrants, with two chronological charts of rulers. This includes what has long been needed for the average collector without knowledge of Oriental languages - a breakdown on the meaning of the various characters and symbols used on the coins, together with the first 48 characters of "The Thousand Character Classic" used as a numbering system for several series.

Another area of interest, found for the first time in a general reference work on Oriental Coinage, is a Chinese-Korean-English Numismatic Dictionary (Romanized). With some study the ordinary collector will now be able to understand the meaning of various coins, charms, medals, amulets and other items of interest, which previously meant little to the non-scholar.

The major section of the book, of course, is the cataloging of the Cast Coinage for its nine-hundred-year existence. Every type piece is illustrated with inked tracings or drawings, most of which are fairly clear. Some could stand improvement, but the unclear characters on the coin illustrations are generally offset by standard characters within the text accompanying each type. The bulk of the coins shown are, of course, in the SANG P'YONG T'ONG BO series, broken down into fifty issuing agencies. A complete check list is made available under each type by listing all furnace or series characters. A three-fold numbering system will make inter-collector identification comparatively easy, though frequently chronology takes second place.

The value of this book could better be served as a long term standard reference by the elimination of pages 157-159. Realizing the monetary importance placed by so many collectors and dealers on coins, it probably was expected. A rarity-availability chart would have had greater meaning, without making the book automatically out-dated. Regardless of what is said by way of preface, listing prices will become "gospel" and will be used as unrealistic stepping stones in future years, particularly if periodic revisions are not made.

All in all, however, Mr. Mandel and Whitman are to be commended for opening up a new area both to the beginner and to the scholarly collector which, by sheer bulk, should long have had a leading position in Oriental Numismatics, but which previously had been relegated to a most obscure spot. The book is well worth being added to any meaningful library, no matter its size. And it should be a dealer's must, for coin identification.

RUSSIAN NUMISMATIC BOOKS - Review of 3 different books by Ralph S. Walker:

In the stocks of a large Russian book store near Washington, D.C., I recently found three Russian numismatic books which may be of interest to some readers of the NI Bulletin. I will describe them briefly below.

"NUMISMATIKA I SFRAGISTIKA" (Numismatics and Sphragistics), Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1971. \$3.00;

I had to look up "sphragistics" in a large dictionary. It means "of or relating to seals and signets".

This is a small 160-page clothbound annual, with good plates and text illustrations. The first half contains four articles, of which two concern medieval coins, one concerns an economic aspect of antiquity, and one concerns seals.

The second half of the book is taken up with "Reports and Publications". The most valuable of these is a 69-page catalog of the thalers of Europe from the beginning to 1655, based on published sources, and compiled by I. G. Spassky of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Spassky is Russia's most distinguished numismatist.

For a collector of thalers, this last item would well be worth the modest price of the book.

"MONETNOYE DELO BOSFORA VI-II V. V. DO NASHEI ERY" (The Monetary Affairs of the Bosphorus, 6th-2nd centuries B.C.), by A. B. Shelov, Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1956. Boards. \$2.00;

This is a learned disquisition combining history, archeology, economics and numismatics. It should be quite valuable to a specialist student of the coins of this time and place who can read Russian fairly well. It has five plates picturing 115 coins. The absence of an index detracts from its usefulness.

"OCHERK O SEREBRYE" (Essay on Silver), by M. M. Maximov, "Nedra" Publishing House, Moscow, 1970. \$1.00:

"Nedra" is Russian for the inside of the earth. "Nedra" publishes books on mining and minerals.

This square, slick-papered, well-illustrated little book, according to a blurb on the cover, "traces a story of applied geology through the coin". It is, in effect, a brief history of silver coinage, with more than the usual attention paid to the metallic content of the coins.

Limited stocks of these books may still be available from the place where I bought my copies -- Victor Kamkin, Inc., 12224 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Reviewed by Ralph S. Walker

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NOS.

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| <u>COUNTRY</u>          | <u>TENTATIVE CATALOG NUMBER AND ISSUE</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BULGARIA:               | Y76 5 Leva 1973, Silver (36mm)<br>Centennial Death of Vasil Lewski                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CANADA:                 | Y69 1 Dollar 1973, Nickel<br>Prince Edward Island Centennial<br>Y70 25 Cents 1973, Silver<br>Y71 1 Dollar 1973, Silver<br>(Y70-71: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centennial)                                                                                                                                      |
| COOK ISLANDS:           | Y1 1 Cent 1972, Bronze (17mm)<br>Y2 2 Cents 1972, Bronze (21mm)<br>Y3 5 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (19mm)<br>Y4 10 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (24mm)<br>Y5 20 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (28mm)<br>Y6 50 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (31mm)<br>Y7 1 Dollar 1972, Cupro-Nickel (39mm)                                       |
| JAMAICA:                | Y39 5 Dollars 1972, Silver (45mm). (This is reported<br>as a regular issue.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| POLAND:                 | Y66 10 Zlotych 1972, Cupro-Nickel (28mm)<br>50th Anniversary Gdynia Seaport                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| SAUDI ARABIA:           | Y32 5 Halala 1972, Cupro-Nickel, Faisal Coinage<br>Y33 10 Halala 1972, Cupro-Nickel, Faisal Coinage<br>Y34 25 Halala 1972, Cupro-Nickel, Faisal Coinage<br>Y35 50 Halala 1972, Cupro-Nickel, Faisal Coinage                                                                                                       |
| THE SUDAN:              | Y50 10 Millim 1972, Bronze (25.5mm), Scalloped Planchet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| THAILAND:               | Y97 1 Baht 1972, Cupro-Nickel (26.5mm)<br>Investiture of Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| TRINIDAD AND<br>TOBAGO: | Y10 1 Cent 1972, Bronze (17.8mm)<br>Y11 5 Cents 1972, Bronze (21.1mm)<br>Y12 10 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (16mm)<br>Y13 25 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (20mm)<br>Y14 50 Cents 1972, Cupro-Nickel (26mm)<br>Y15 1 Dollar 1972, Cupro-Nickel (36mm)<br>Y16 5 Dollars 1972, Silver (40mm)<br>Y17 10 Dollars 1972, Silver |
| WEST AFRICAN<br>STATES: | Y5 500 Francs 1972, Silver (37mm)<br>10th Anniversary of Monetary Union                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

BACK ISSUES OF NI BULLETINS STILL AVAILABLE: 25 cents each for 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973. See last month's bulletin for list of months still available.

# MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

No member notices were received this month. All members are urged to use this FREE page. The only restriction is "no for sale" notices accepted. Research type notices are always given first priority.

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## TWO SCARCE (?) INDONESIAN COINS

The Republic of Indonesia has issued 32 coins. Of these 32 coins, two appear to be scarce. These are the 1954 50 Sen coin and the 1952 25 Sen coin struck on a thin planchet.

The 1952 25 Sen coin struck on a thin planchet is, of course, a mint error. Alfred Szego reports that in a lot of 300-plus coins, there were four different thicknesses. The thinnest is between the thickness of the 5 Sen coin and the 10 Sen coin. Of this lot of 300-plus coins, only three were of this thickness.

According to Mr. Szego, this coin was being offered in "wholesale" lists, but has vanished. Where are they? He believes that they were withdrawn and remelted.

The 1954 50 Sen coin is still largely a mystery. This coin does not have the inscription behind Dipanegara's head, placing it in the same type as the 1955 and 1957 issues.

But where was the coin struck? Imperial Metals Industries Ltd. (Kings Norton) reports striking 11 million 50 Sen coins for Indonesia in 1954, but they do not report the date on the coins. I believe that the coins struck in 1954 were dated 1955, as were the coins they struck in 1955 and 1956. I hold this opinion because the 1954 coin differs very drastically from the 1955 coin. Instead, it resembles the 1957 coin struck by P. N. Arta Yasa, the Indonesian Government Mint.

Could P. N. Arta Yasa have struck these coins? As far as Mr. Granvyl Hulse can tell, the mint did not open until 1956 or 1957. So we are stuck again.

Stuttgart, Hamburg and Munich also struck coins for Indonesia in 1954. Vienna did so in 1955. These mints appear to hold the answer. I have written and am now awaiting their replies to this and other questions.

I am planning to publish a book on Indonesian coinage when I am satisfied that I have all the information that I can possibly assemble. If anyone has information on the above two coins or the mintages of any Indonesian coins dated 1954 or 1971, I would appreciate hearing from them. I also request comments on how my unpublished book could best serve numismatics.

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